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NEW YORK
TING POST,
IGHTY-FIRST YEAR.
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market reports are noted for their
and accuracy; while its miscellane-
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which supply to country readers all
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for a long period, retains unimpaired its full
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s neat, sprightly book of 80 pages, that tells
about the goings-on in Packard's New York
siness College, which is as "live" a school as
be found. *This book will be sent FREE* to
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EXECUTOR'S SALE.
will be sold Wednesday, the 16th day of March,
81, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the valu-
e property of the late C. Landeau, at Bloom-
eld, N. J. Situate on the corner of Oakland ave-
ue and Liberty street. Lot 100 by 132 feet, with
ne building built in best manner with all modern
improvements. Premises can be seen at any time.
C. S. WILLET, Executor.

Scientific.

PROPOSED DIGEST OF PATENTS.—In his recent annual report, the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Machle, calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of having a digest made for the use of the office and the public, of the inventions patented in this and foreign countries. The preparation of such a work, he says, would cost a large sum of money, but he thinks the government would soon be reimbursed by its sale. The advantage to the public, especially to inventors and manufacturers, would be incalculable, and for these reasons he earnestly recommends Congress to take action looking to an early commencement of the work.

To prepare such a digest would, indeed, be an immense work, but there is no doubt of its value as an assistance to inventors, in determining the probable novelty of their inventions, provided the books were kept up to date and made readily accessible to the public. To Patent Office examiners the work would be of especial convenience in helping them to reject new applications for patents.

A beginning of the proposed work might be made with the American Patents; and when that digest is complete then take up the foreign patents, as the latter would necessarily contain many repetitions of the devices found in the American patent lists.

But before anything is done in respect to this proposed compilation, we would suggest that the Commissioner of Patents take steps to provide for the convenient access of the public to the printed patents that now exist in the Patent Office. This would seem to be a comparatively simple matter; but somehow or other it is hedged about with insuperable difficulties. It is a curious fact that although the United States patents are printed in convenient form, and are public records, kept in a public building especially designed for the access and information of the people, still it is next to impossible for an individual to go to the Patent Office and refer to any complete part of the printed patents. For example, an inventor having made an improvement in flat irons, calls at the Patent Office and requests the privilege of looking over the various flat iron patents, with a view to applying for a patent if his supposed invention is new. He is shown sundry portfolios or volumes, purporting to contain all the previous inventions, finds nothing like his device, files his application, and is rejected. He then ascertains that some of the drawings or some of the patents, including the one resembling his device, had been temporarily removed, on some excuse or other, from the portfolio when he examined it, and that the set was not complete; so his examination was fallacious. He further finds that there is no uniform system followed at the Patent Office whereby the public may enjoy convenient and certain access to all of the printed patents in any particular class or branch. We suggest that before the new digest proposed by the Commissioner be commenced, the printed patents should be thoroughly classified, and several complete sets thereof maintained in convenient places for public reference.

We are inclined to believe that the Commissioner of Patents already has authority to establish such a system. Its efficient realization would be of great value to manufacturers, inventors, and all who are concerned in patent affairs.—*Scientific American.*

An expert in microscopy has recently succeeded in tracing on glass the wonderful curves called after Lissajon. He has traced these in lines of 55,000 to the inch, and finds that they are much better for testing the power of a microscope than straight lines. Aside from their great beauty, and the necessity of skilful illumination to see them well, the intersection of some lines and the gradual approximation of others, arising from the variation in the figures, where every degree of the sharpness of a curve is obtainable, from a line returning almost upon itself at an exceedingly acute angle, to curves so flat as to present in parts virtually the appearance of parallel straight lines—all this, combined with a knowledge up to a certain point of the nature of all lines cut in glass, renders these rulings more instructive perhaps than the markings on diatom valves, in regard to which there is as much question. A curious feature of some of these figures is that though all the lines would seem to be in the same plane, it sometimes happens that an alteration of focus is requisite to bring out the transverse lines.

LOWELL, MASS., is connected by telephone with over one hundred cities and towns in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The longest circuit is from Springfield, Mass., via Worcester, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence to Exeter, N. H., over 150 miles, which is worked successfully. The telephone business between Boston and Lowell, a distance of 26 miles, amounts to $3,000 annually. The Lowell District Telephone Company, which owns and operates the systems of Worcester, Lowell and Fitchburg, and the lines of the Northern Massachusetts Telephone Company, use two thousand five hundred telephones, and pay the American Bell Company a monthly royalty of over one thousand two hundred dollars. The company controls over one thousand five hundred miles of wire, and employs in all divisions about twenty-five ladies and seventy-five men and boys.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.

The Rev. Dr. Wellington was the old Templeton minister from early in the eighteen hundreds, and Col. Leonard Stone was one of his parishioners. It was the custom to supplement the minister's moderate salary with presents from the products of the farms, and especially with wood. Now, Col. Leonard, one day in January, 1822, was drawing to the parsonage some of his nice hard wood. It was a good ox load—two cords or so. As he was going across the common with it, his brother, Col. Ephraim, caught sight of him from the store, and was surprised at such a great load.

"Hello," says he, "why don't you take your minister a load of wood while you're about it?"

"Now, look here," says Col. Leonard. "I've been sawing out lumber down't the mill, and there's any quantity of slabs. I'll give the minister as big a load as you can take."

Col. Ephraim was a man fat fun. He instigated the townspeople to take hold with him and accept his brother's challenge. First, they made the sled. Long trees were cut for the runners. These were made thirty odd feet long and set eight feet apart. The body of the sled projected two feet over the runner on each side. This the sled would hold twelve regular cords at one layer. There were two tongues, one in front of each runner.

On the appointed day the men and the oxen from all over town came to the meeting place. The sled was taken to the sawmill and backed up against the great pile. On went the slabs with a will. Col. Leonard stood by, laughing, cheering, urging them along. When they had got on as much as they thought would do, they hitched up the team. One hundred and sixty oxen, four abreast, found it easy enough to pull. They had to go around through Baldwinville, because there was not room at the Otter River bridge for the sledge to turn in. When they had got on to the level ground above Baldwinville, they stopped and unhitched. Then with their every-day sleds they went back to the mill to bring more slabs and pile them on the big load. This they kept up till there were no more slabs. Forty cords lay piled up on that sled. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

The next morning came the rest of the journey "up in town." The school children were let out to see the great sight go by. One of them, to whose home it was going, says it looked as big as a house. It lay unloaded for quite a while out by the parsonage, and people came from near and from far to see it. It kept Mr. Wellington in slabs for years to come.

When the great sled was taken to pieces, some of the timbers were used in building Mr. Wiuch's barn, and may be seen there in the framework until this day.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AN AMERICAN CIVIL CODE.

By means of the French civil code the first Napoleon acquired one of his greatest titles to undying fame and by like means like honor might be secured by somebody in the United States. The best plan is not the adoption and enforcement of such a code by the Federal Government—which of course is out of the question—but the common agreement by the several States to a code literally or substantially the same, so that there will be legal uniformity throughout the country. The following are some of the provisions which might be put into the code: The adoption of a general system of registration of births, deaths and marriages would be of the greatest utility. Were marriages celebrated only after a suitable publication of the banns at the place of each party's domicile and then duly recorded, and a memorandum of such celebration thereupon entered on the records of the place of each party's birth, or American domicile, there would be fewer of those painful cases of bigamy or polygamy which now too frequently bring distress upon families. We would also like to see a uniform law fixing a suitable age as necessary to a valid marriage. The age of consent under the English common law is altogether too low. Why should this age be deemed sufficient in Massachusetts and New York and insufficient in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? We suggest that the age be everywhere fixed at eighteen for males and fifteen for females, as now the law in Wisconsin. The nation at large has certainly an interest in preventing the celebration of too early marriages, when one person is too young to give birth to vigorous offspring or the other too young to provide for their support. There may be no serious objection to the adoption by each State of its own form of procedure, though it would evidently be more convenient to have the same code of procedure everywhere in force. Why should a person be a minor in one State and of full age in another, perhaps an adjacent one? Why should such a person be able to contract a valid marriage in the one and not in the other?—*American Law Review.*

WHAT MAKES YOU SICK?

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.

TWO ORGANS.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

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I. E. LYON & CO.,

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Have the Largest Assortment of

EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS

In the State, carrying a stock of Three Thousand pieces.

Buying these direct from the Swiss manufacturers, they are able to offer them at extremely low prices.

THEY GIVE A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. BY THE PIECE.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Any Fool can Destroy—Only the Man with Valuable Material can save —Reader take warning Before it is too late.

The summer of 1880 contributed largely to the records of disaster and death. Stupidity, ignorance, and carelessness can take life; any fool can destroy. But the ability to restore, to crush disease, to make life worth having, is the joint product of nature and education. For this reason Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., has cause to be both proud and thankful that his name is gratefully mentioned by so many whom he has healed or helped. "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" has become a household word. Everybody sooner or later, gets sick, and sickness is both wearisome and costly. "Favorite Remedy" steps in at this point. It is not expensive and it is efficient. For all diseases of the Blood, Bilious Disorders, Kidney Complaint, Constipation, and the aches and ills which make the domestic life of women a cross so hard to bear, "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" has been successfully used by thousands. It will build up a system which has been run down by overwork. It is the thing for the student and literary man to have at hand, and should be in the home of every mechanic. "Favorite Remedy" is economical, safe and pleasant. Buy it and try it or, if you need advice as well, write to Dr. Kennedy, who is in active practice as a surgeon and physician at Rondout, New York. "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" for sale by all druggists.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Essex Circuit Court.—Israel S. C. Ward, vs. William R. Hall.—Fi. fa., &c.
By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the first day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey:
Beginning in the centre or middle of the Morris Canal on the south side of the road leading from Bloomfield to Belleville: (1) thence along the middle of said canal south ten and one-fourth degrees east five chains and forty-five links to Eleazer D. Ward's line; thence (2) along his line south eighty-nine degrees east four chains and eighty-five links to another lot of said E. D. Ward's; thence (3) along his line north one degree east five chains and fifty-eight links to aforesaid road; thence (4) along said road south eighty-one and one-half degrees west five chains and ninety-three links to place of beginning. Containing two acres and nine-tenths of an acre, be the same more or less. Excepting however, from said tract that portion of same containing one acre and three hundred and fifteen one-thousandths of an acre, conveyed by William H. Hall and wife to Richard Hall, by deed dated May 7th, 1858, recorded May 11, 1858, in Book M, 10 of Deeds for Essex County, pages 409, &c.
Newark, N. J., December 27, 1880.
S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, *Sheriff.*
HALSEY M. BARRETT, Sol'r. $5.40

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.—Between Zenas S. Crane, complainant, and William Jacobus and als., defendants. Fi. fa., for sale for deficiency.
By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey:
Beginning on the southerly side of the road leading past the Montclair Presbyterian church, called Church street, and at the northeast corner of the lot belonging to Dr. John J. H. Love and wife; thence running along said road south seventy-six degrees and twenty-six minutes east one hundred and eighteen feet one inch to the road leading to Orange, called and known as Fullerton avenue; thence along the west side of said Fullerton avenue south seventeen degrees and fifty-one minutes west one hundred and eight feet and ten inches; thence north seventy-two degrees and nine minutes west one hundred and eighteen feet to the lot of Dr. J. J. H. Love and wife; thence along the line of said lot north eighteen degrees and three minutes east one hundred feet to the point of beginning.
Dated Newark, N. J., Jan. 12, 1881.
JOHN D. HARRISON, late Sheriff.
WHITEHEAD & CONDIT, Solicitors. $5.40

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Essex Circuit Court.—Christian Yost vs. Fredrick W. Shrump. Fi. fa., &c. S. W. & J. Morrow, Attorneys.
New Jersey Supreme Court.—William Jacobus vs. Fredrick W. Shrump. Fi. fa., &c. S. W. & J. Morrow, Attorneys.
Essex Circuit Court.—Henry Wood and al. vs. Frederick W. Shrump. Fi. fa., &c. Guild & Lum, Attorneys.
Essex Circuit Court.—James E. Bathgate and al. vs. Frederick W. Shrump. Fi. fa., &c. Guild & Lum, Attorneys.
By virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey:
Beginning in the line of David Wilson's land on the south side of Bloomfield avenue; thence along the south side of said avenue in an easterly direction two hundred and three feet to Christina Yost's line; thence running along her line in a southerly direction two hundred and seventy-seven feet to the Newark and Bloomfield railroad; thence in a westerly line along the railroad two hundred and six and one-half feet to the line of David Wilson, thence along his line in a northerly direction two hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning.
Also all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of West Orange, county and state aforesaid: Beginning on the north side of Eagle Rock avenue in the line of lands of James Magee, and runs thence in a northeasterly direction along his line three hundred and forty-three feet one-half inch; thence in a northwesterly direction along Magee's line seven hundred and fifty-six feet one-quarter of an inch to the line of Abner Williams's land; thence along his line past Pompkin's alley four hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to the north side of said avenue; thence in a southeasterly course and along the north side of said avenue seven hundred and sixty-nine feet seven inches, more or less, to the place of beginning.
JOHN D. HARRISON, late Sheriff.
Dated Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1881. $7.20

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Incentor of the "WILSONIA" and Lecturer on Electrical Therapeutics, Author of "The Trial of Medicine," "The Language of Disease," "Medical Fallacies," &c., &c.
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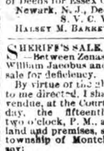

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Persons suffering from Paralysis, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma and all other forms of Chest diseases, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Kidney diseases, Anchylosis, Varicose Veins, etc., etc., are being cured after all forms of medical treatment had entirely failed. The curse of America to-day is the stupid practice of swallowing every newfangled quack nostrum placed before the public.
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Read the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* every Saturday, wherein will be found a long list of references as to the value of

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26 Bleecker st. Previous to removal, March 1st, to 109 West 14th st., adjoining Haverly's Theatre, will sell retail for Cash at Dealers' prices, first-class new 7 and 7¼ octave upright and square pianofortes. 14 different styles, from $150 upward. Each piano guaranteed for 7 years. Stool, cover and music included.
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Assets, $39,000,000
Surplus, 7,600,000

45,000 Policies in Force.

TEN FACTS.

1. *A Large and Strong Company.*
The New York Life has age and the stability which brings success. It has been in operation over thirty-five years, and at the beginning of 1880 had over 45,000 policies in force, covering over $127,000,000 in insurance. For the security of these policies the Company held nearly thirty-nine million dollars, being $184,000 over every $100 of liabilities by the State Standard.

2. *A Purely Mutual Company.*
The New York Life is one of the few purely mutual life companies in this country, a company owned and managed by the policy holders themselves, in their own interests, with no stockholders to share the profits or interfere in the management, to the prejudice of the insured. It affords insurance at currant cost with absolute security.

3. *A Liberal and Progressive Company.*
The New York Life in 1869 originated and introduced the non-forfeiture system of policies, since adopted, in part or in some form, by every life company. It anticipated the New York State Law on the subject, in time by over nineteen years, and in liberality to the insured by giving more than the law requires.

4. *A Rapidly Growing Company.*
The last ten years includes the six years of depression that followed the panic of 1873; yet during these ten years the increase in the Company's assets has been nearly three-fold, and the increase in surplus and interest receipts over three-fold. During this time the annual disbursements to policyholders have risen from $2,538,308 to $4,818,490, and have aggregated the inconceivable sum of forty million dollars ($40,301,262). Its interest receipts alone have been upward of fifteen millions and have more than paid its death-losses.

5. *A Solid and Vigorous Company.*
The New York Life has held its business, in spite of the "hard times," better than any other prominent company. The falling off among these from the highest point reached since the panic of 1873, has been nearly twenty per cent. on average, both of income and insurance in force; while in the New York Life the falling off has been only about two per cent. of income and less than one-half of one per cent. of insurance in force.

6. *A Wide-Awake Company.*
The New York Life has issued over 140,000 policies, insuring over $430,000,000. It has received over $85,000,000 in premiums and nearly $26,000,000 in interest and rents. It has paid over $20,000,000 in death-claims, and returned over $31,000,000 to living policyholders. The amount of its present assets, plus its payments to policyholders and their families, exceeds the sum received from them by nearly six million dollars.

7. *A Well-Managed Company.*
Its management was never more vigorous, skilful, and prudent than at present. Its report for the year ending January 1st, 1880, shows almost unparalleled prosperity—a large increase in assets; a large increase in surplus; a large increase in premium receipts; a large increase in interest receipts; a large increase in policies and insurance, issued and in force; and a decrease in death-losses, resulting from a careful selection of lives and consequent low mortality rate.

8. *A Company with A No. 1 Securities.*
The securities of the New York Life are of the very highest order, the interest on which is collected when due. The entire amount of its uncollected interest, including the amount accrued or earned but not yet due, upon its investments January 1st, 1880, was but $317,389.11. This was only about eight-tenths of one per cent. of the Company's entire assets, being the lowest ratio of any prominent company and in notable contrast with some. At the date above given its bonds and stocks were worth nearly a million dollars more than cost.

9. *A Prudent Company.*
In estimating its liabilities the Company employs the severest standard used in this country. Security being the *sine qua non* in life insurance, the New York Life calculates its reserve fund on the supposition that it will be able to realise in future but four per cent. interest; and thus keeps this fund over four million dollars larger than is required by the law by which its solvency is tested. Hence, no unusual losses, no sudden depression in the prices of securities, no panic, no hard times, nor all of these combined can so reduce its surplus as seriously to embarrass the Company.

10. *A Good Company to Insure in.*
The policies of the New York Life are notable for their freedom from vexatious restrictions: the customs of the Company with respect to payment of premiums, etc., are plainly stated, and efforts are made to encourage and to enable every honest policyholder to keep up his policy; in the settlement of claims by death the greatest liberality consistent with justice is ever shown, as the grateful acknowledgements of hundreds of beneficiaries abundantly testify. By its liberal construction of the policy contract in cases that might have been resisted on technical grounds it has gained the reputation of being

"A non-contesting company."

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